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Parshley has made *C. canadensis* Parsh. a synonym of this species.

Corythucha arcuata var. **mali** Gibson.

Paratypes and other specimens in the collection of Mr. H. G. Barber and numerous specimens in my collection indicate *C. mali* Gibson to be a good color variety of typical *C. arcuata* Say. In the typical form as well as the variety, the size of the insect and the height of the hood is somewhat variable. The species breeds on various species of oaks, apple and occasionally on hard and soft maple.

Corythucha associata Osborn and Drake.

Numerous specimens from Ohio, Tennessee, New York, Maryland, New Jersey and Washington, D. C., make *C. spinulosa* Gibson a synonym of this species. The hood is slightly variable in size and color, but there seems to be no forms indicating good varieties. *Associata* O. & D. is slightly larger and has a more elevated hood than *C. aesculi* O. & D. This species and *C. pruni* O. & D. have been confused in literature by Gibson with *C. fuscomaculata* Stal. The latter has not been taken in eastern United States, but specimens are at hand from Arizona, Mexico and Central America. *C. fuscomaculata* is a very variable species in size, but structure and color pattern remain almost constant.

ENTOMOLOGICAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA*

The subject of a presidential address is one to which your retiring president has given much thought and consideration. Many subjects have presented themselves as being of adequate potential importance but have for one reason or another been discarded. The outcome is a very short paper on a topic which, it seems to me, is very important and of timely interest.

I readily assure you that I appreciate the size of the subject, and have no other idea in mind than that of presenting for your consideration my own views and then only for what they may be worth.

If, in the course of this discussion, any of you should gain the impression that my remarks are tainted with ambiguity or unjust criticism it will be deeply regretted. Ambiguity or unjust criticism is very remote from my thoughts. I may criticise, but it will be only for a constructive purpose and the criticism is justified by the fact, which is deplorable but nevertheless true, that entomological teaching at the University of Florida has been conspicuous more by reason of its absence than by its existence. By entomological training I do not mean hitting a few high places alone with bare essentials and leaving out the fundamentals necessary thereto.

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*Address of the Retiring President, Geo. B. Merrill.

In comparison with modern standards the University of Florida has, at this time, only an elementary course in Entomology for the students who attend the Agricultural College. It is not now for us to consider the reasons for this condition. Suffice it to say that the greatest cause has been the lack of funds, which is a common trouble and one for which those in charge of the University cannot be held responsible. Rather it is for us to consider what should be done in the matter of encouraging any plans which might be devised for the extension of the teaching of entomology in the institution.

Again it will be well to point out that Entomology holds a major position in the zoological and scientific world and that the close affiliation or relationship which this great branch of science holds to the whole field of agriculture and horticulture is of the greatest importance.

Pray tell me, of what value is it to the farmer to know how to build up his soil or how to grow large crops, if he does not know how to guard these crops or how to identify and deal with the insect in question? If this is of importance to the farmer himself, how much more so must it be to the man from whom the farmer seeks advice, namely, the County Agent? Certainly this adviser should possess something more than a mere superficial acquaintance with insects. To be really successful he must be "put through the mill" and made to know insects in a very intimate way.

Where is the County Agent to obtain this knowledge? Nowhere but in an Agricultural College where he can have the best of instruction, adequate laboratory equipment and good natural surroundings for extensive field work and experiments.

The necessity for a thorough working knowledge of Entomology is by no means restricted to the two above mentioned groups, i. e. the farmer and his local adviser. There are many fields of opportunity open to graduates in Entomology. Varied investigational and teaching problems seek men and few there

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order to save the apiary. Luckily, on this island, it is possible to get tide-water at a depth of about three feet, so a moat about two feet wide and four feet deep was dug all around the apiary, and when this ditch was kept clean from trash it gave perfect protection. The ditching, however, did not prove entirely infallible, for four colonies were lost on account of a bridge across the moat made by a sweet-brier vine.

ENTOMOLOGICAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

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are who are competent to respond to these calls. Federal and state governments offer work of a more or less attractive nature, especially in plant quarantine departments, and those available for this class of work are fewer than the demand. Right here in Florida, for example, the State Plant Board and other agricultural agencies find much difficulty in maintaining a high degree of efficiency in their personnel, and if there is to be any great expansion we will have to go outside of the State to replenish our forces instead of being able to secure good material from our own state. This is not as it should be and reflects upon us.

The University of Florida should be turning out men fit to successfully cope with graduates of other institutions of like nature in their chosen entomological profession, whether it be for agricultural or horticultural work, teaching, advising, policing or any of the related commercial lines. It impresses me that this applies more particularly to those men leaving the College of Agriculture than to any of the other colleges for, after all, Florida is essentially an agricultural and horticultural state. The College of Agriculture should rank favorably with or exceed the great institutions of similar nature in other states. Its entomological work should be materially strengthened. There are vast opportunities here for the development of a Department of Entomology which are almost unparalleled in these United States. Our State College of Agriculture should not only be a Mecca for young students just beginning collegiate work but for advanced students as well. I am only too well aware that to accomplish such a great project will require time, patience and last, but not least, money. However, this is no reason why we should not look to the future, make suitable plans and then try to accomplish them, even though the beginnings be small.

The speaker has been informed that the budget which has been prepared outlining the desired activities of the College of Agriculture for the coming two years supports an item providing for the expansion of entomological teaching. Let us all hope that these plans will mature. But—and this is the great point I wish to make—even though the sought-for appropriations are not made, that is no reason why the College of Agriculture should not undertake to give more concentrated attention and more courses in entomology than has been the case in the past. I would not wish to be understood as meaning that these appropriations are not needed. The appropriations should be made and pressure brought to bear if the College of Agriculture wishes to develop and maintain its prestige among those of other states. Just above I spoke of small beginnings, and I wish now to cite such an example which started with a mere active interest on the part of a few individuals and developed into such magnitude that the whole University and others on the campus are proud of it. I refer to the course in beekeeping given to the vocational students. There is one thing lacking, however, in this course, and that was brought rather acutely to the foreground recently, when, in conjunction with the beekeeping course, a noted educator desired that the vocational students should have a course in Entomology. Some of you know the circumstances of this and realize what it means to the growth of the College of Agriculture.

There is no desire to minimize the great necessity for the appropriation as provided for in this budget. Indeed, it is, at the least, very modest when considered in connection with the provisions made in other states for like purposes and where less need for it exists. Assuming that the appropriation is made, it must be apparent that the course can be greatly strengthened and expanded if judicious use is made of the entomological "talent" already on the campus. It may be surprising to know that there are eight or nine entomologically trained men from as many universities or colleges of the country working on the campus. These men are not primarily engaged in teaching but the majority, nevertheless, are competent to teach the subject and give the College of Agriculture the prestige it needs to compete entomologically with other states.

It will be unfortunate if the appropriation is not made and it will be more so if we do not all try to do something more than to sit down and leave the responsibility upon the other fellow. Let us get together and do our little bit toward putting the budget over, thus securing for the University and especially for the College of Agriculture ample funds with which to carry forward and upward the expansion necessary for the benefit of the agricultural and horticultural interests of the State and Nation.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF THE FLORIDA ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Jan. 24. Meeting called to order at 4:30 in Language Hall, President Merrill in the chair. New members elected were A. H. Beyer of the Experiment Station, S. H. Roundtree, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. D. A., Macclenny, Fla., and J. L. Lazonby, of the State Plant Board, Gainesville.

Professor Herbert Osborn was elected an honorary member of the Society.

This being the annual meeting for the election of officers the following were elected: President, Prof. J. R. Watson; Vice-President, P. W. Fattig; Secretary, Jeff Chaffin; Treasurer, E. W. Berger; Member of the Executive Committee, O. F. Burger. The staff of the Florida Entomologist was re-elected. It was moved and passed that the President appoint a committee of three, he to act as one, to solicit new members and assist the Treasurer in collecting dues. Messrs. F. M. O'Byrne and Frank Stirling were appointed. Under "Timely Notes" Mr. Stirling reported the recent destruction of over two hundred colonies of honey bees on Biscayne Key by ants *(Camponotus abdominalis floridanus)*, thirty-seven colonies being destroyed in one night.

Feb. 28. Meeting called to order in the usual place and hour by President Watson. Members present: Newell, Berger, O'Byrne, Montgomery, Burger, Stirling, Merrill, Reese, Beyer, Lazonby, and Chaffin. It was moved and passed that the President increase the committee on membership from three to five. Messrs. B. F. Floyd and W. W. Yothers, of Orlando, were appointed.

The paper of the evening was the address of the retiring president, Geo. B. Merrill, on the "Needs of Entomological Instruction at the University of Florida." The address was heartily endorsed by the Society and it was moved and passed that it be published in the next issue of the FLORIDA ENTOMOLO-